

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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POST-DISPATCH, 213 Olive st.

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CITY CIRCULATION Over 40,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 29, 1893. Frank D. Caruthers, Superintendent of the City Circulation of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, do solemnly swear that there were distributed under his personal supervision in the city of St. Louis and Suburbs, during the week ending March 26, 1893, the following number of copies of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, namely: The Caruthers, the newspapers and news stands, Foreign Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-six (1,436) complete Thirty-four Page copies of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of March 26, 1893, and of this number Forty Thousand Three Hundred and One (40,301) papers composed of the actual one and one-half City Circulation of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, after deducting the returned papers.

(Signed) F. D. CARUTHERS, Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public for the State of St. Louis, Mo., this 26th day of March, 1893. My term expires April 15, 1895. (Seal.) HENRY A. STUPP, Notary Public.

ST. LOUIS, April 4, 1893. I, FRANK D. CARUTHERS, CITY CIRCULATOR of the DAILY AND SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, do solemnly swear that the following figures represent the actual legitimate paid city circulation of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH for the past five Sundays, distributed through the regular and usual channels of newspaper circulation in this city, namely: carriers, newsboys and news-stands and branches, and that all unsold, returned, spoiled and free sample papers have been deducted therefrom, making the genuine paid city circulation in the city of St. Louis and suburbs only, as follows: Sunday, March 5, 1893, 37,274. Sunday, March 12, 1893, 37,363. Sunday, March 19, 1893, 37,369. Sunday, March 26, 1893, 40,301. Sunday, April 2, 1893, 39,067. Total issue Sunday, March 5, 52,390. Total issue Sunday, March 12, 52,390. Total issue Sunday, March 19, 52,390. Total issue Sunday, March 26, 52,390. Total issue Sunday, April 2, 52,390.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1893. GEO. W. LUTKE, JR., Notary Public. My term expires Jan. 2, 1895.

THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1893.

Weather forecast till 9 p. m. Sunday, for Missouri: Generally fair; northeast winds. For St. Louis: Fair; colder.

The Old Avenger's knives are all in the wash this week.

The official returns, giving Joe Brown a majority of 2,438, show what a heavy handicap the "Globe-Democrat's candidate" labored under.

The new Commissioner of Pensions being a fighter from away back, it is likely that he will be only "liberal with the boys" that fought.

What's this? Fourth class postmasters are to be allowed to serve out their terms? Is this revolutionary rule to disturb the country, perhaps to throw it into convulsions?

AUDITOR JOSEPH BROWN emphasizes the statement that the charge published on the morning of the election that he has been guilty of religious intolerance was a malignant lie.

ARE the caucuses prevailing among Mayor Walbridge's friends working up a plan to reverse the policy of the past few years in relation to franchise grabbing and garbage contracts?

THE Commission of Mr. Judd as Consul to Vienna has been signed by the President and the local morning Republican organ may cease its labor of evolving dispatches on the subject from St. Louisans to Cleveland which were never sent.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY has invited all citizens in his district who want an office to meet him at Sedalia. If Mr. Henry were a Congressman in some other State, and not in modest Missouri, what a crowd he would get!

THE framers of the Interstate commerce laws declare that they had no intention of interfering with railroad employees, but it is, of course, impossible for them to know so much about their work as a Federal Judge who is friendly to the railroads.

A GOOD quarantine may do much to prevent the horrors of cholera, but it cannot do every thing. If the disease once gets a foothold in this country it ravages will depend entirely upon the action of local communities and individuals. If these adopt a policy of cleanliness and stick to it

there will be little to fear. Otherwise no one can foretell the extent of the calamity.

THE war cloud that has come over the United States and Turkey should be dispersed as soon as possible. While we do not ordinarily shun a foreign war, we should not like to hear the tramp of the Pennsylvania militia in the streets of Constantinople in a Columbian year. Let us put aside all thoughts of military glory until we have done Christopher full justice.

THE official count brings some consolation to the Democrats in the saving of O'Brien from the wreck, the increase in Auditor Brown's majority over Fishback, and the general diminution of the Republican majorities under the first returns. The splendid races made by the good man on the ticket show what might have been done without the burden of Noonan and Butlerism to carry.

It is remarkable that crime against women appears to be epidemic in character. Within the past few days there have been reports of such crimes from widely distant sections of the country, and fortunately, although negroes are charged with the most repulsive and the majority of them, their location is not in the South and more evidence is promised that negro lynchings for crimes of this kind are not confined to the South.

It is very evident that the rule against ex-officio holders and editors was announced only as a measure of protection, to lessen by a little the frightful pressure upon the President and departments for "offenses." As it has been set aside so many times its effectiveness has been well nigh destroyed and we may look for the exes to renew their activity. A President must invent a new trick every day if he would escape the horde of political patriots.

THE people of Chicago are in wild consternation lest the City Council grant a franchise to the Midland Transit Co. to build railroads anywhere and everywhere and monopolize all the streets of the city if it so decides. Nobody knows who is concerned in the project, but that does not matter. There is trouble in it for some of the Aldermen and the rage for public improvements is expected to influence enough more to carry the measure through. The franchise grabbers and givers are the same in all cities.

ARGUING against the election of Senators by the people Mr. Hoar refers to the "improved tone of public sentiment," as compared with that of forty years ago. If there is any improvement, however, it does not show itself in the United States Senate. How do Hoar, Lodge, Murphy, Quay, Bruce, look when compared with Webster, Clay, Douglas, Sumner and Benton. If we are to judge by this contrast the tone of sentiment controlling the selection of Senators in the old way certainly has not improved.

THE gentle franchise-grabber is trying to get an "L" road ordinance through the Chicago City Council giving away a franchise worth millions and which puts the whole city at the mercy of the corporation. And the astonishing fact is that the people are afraid the ordinance will pass. Notwithstanding the Councilmen are trustees of the people in charge of their business interests, it is feared that the public wealth will be handed over to private speculators. Why is it that hard-headed business men are not expected to act in a businesslike way when they represent public interests?

"CONFIDENTLY assert that it is entirely feasible and practicable, from both a commercial and scientific standpoint, to conduct wires under ground, and that wires—whether they be used for telegraph, telephone or electric lighting—give more satisfaction, both to the users and owners of them, than if operated overhead." This is the language of Prof. Barrett, a practical electrician for twenty years, who has devoted the past twelve years to overhead and underground wires. Why should corporations ask the public to pay them a big bonus for doing what their own interest will compel them to do?

THE appeal of J. H. Beecher, an inmate of the insane asylum, to Judge Edmunds to interfere in his behalf on the ground that he has been improperly committed to that institution by Dr. Heine Marks and his assistants from motives of revenge, is a most serious one. Because the statement of Beecher is perfectly rational it does not follow that he is sane and that his assertions have foundation in fact. But because his statement is rational and is supported by allegations based upon facts Judge Edmunds cannot do less than have an inquiry made. This seems to be demanded as a matter of justice to all concerned.

THERE has been some surprise that Lattimer, the murderer of the man and woman who adopted him as their son, was not lynched. It is very unlucky for him that he was not so disposed of. In future "he will see no human face—not even his own. His food will be given him like food to a poisonous reptile. The light of the sun will never creep across his dungeon home. The future holds out to him the blackness of despair, the rayless cheer of a living, conscious death." If, under these circumstances, he does not beg for the privilege of hanging himself, it will be because he will not have reason enough left to know what has happened to him.

THE tendency toward concentration in business enterprises is illustrated by the

corner in tanneries projected by Armour, Swift and Morris of Chicago. This firm, which probably controls 90 per cent of the entire stock of hides produced in this country, are quietly perfecting arrangements to get hold of the hemlock lands of Wisconsin and Michigan. After this is accomplished the next step will be the location of various leather industries near the tanneries, making the monopoly absolute, or so nearly so that outside competitors will have no chance for life. Every one admits that this kind of monopoly is an evil thing and must deepen and widen the gulf between rich and poor. But the opinions as to the remedy are almost as numerous as the population of the country.

THE SOUTHWEST'S OPPORTUNITY. The Cherokee Council which has just approved the act for the sale of the lands of the Strip for settlement has taken significant action with reference to the question of opening Indian Territory proper. It has proposed a conference of the chiefs of the civilized tribes on the subject. It is given out that the object of this conference is to form a league among the tribes to resist all attempts to have the Indian lands allotted and the Territory brought into the union of States.

Whether or not this is the object of the authors of the call the conference will afford an opportunity for the people of the Southwest to do effective work in the campaign for the opening of the Territory. That campaign must be largely one of education among the Indians, because their consent to the allotment and sale of the lands is a necessary condition to the achievement of that end. There is reason to believe that there is now a large and influential element among all the tribes in favor of the abolition of the tribal forms of government and the entrance of the Indians into full citizenship under the United States Government. The more intelligent Indians plainly see that there is little hope for progress while the old tribal and communal conditions are maintained. They see also that assimilation with the whites is inevitable, and recognize the advantage of accepting this event when it may be accomplished upon their own terms and under circumstances favorable to themselves.

The situation among the Choctaws, where the weakness of tribal government is demonstrated by the fact that a dispute between an influential citizen and the authorities has grown into a factional quarrel which may become a fratricidal war of extermination, is one of the many object lessons which may be used to good purpose in convincing the Indians of the benefits of United States citizenship. But these arguments cannot be properly utilized or the campaign of education efficiently conducted without organization. If the representatives of the Indians and the people of the Southwest were brought together in the convention recently proposed to be held in this city in time, the expected conference of tribal chiefs to check the territorial opening movement may be turned into a most effectual means of hastening its success.

MR. GLADSTONE'S YOUTH. A few weeks ago Pope Leo said that Mr. Gladstone and himself were the two youngest state men in Europe in spite of their years. This shrewd bit of pleasantry received ample confirmation, so far as Mr. Gladstone was concerned, by the magnificent speech on home rule delivered in the House of Commons Thursday night. Never before was seen so wonderful an exhibition of intellectual vigor in one so old and for so long, readiness, dexterity and logical power it has seldom been equaled. All of his faculties seem to be as youthful as when he first appeared in politics, the "rising hope of the stern and unbending Tories." He surpassed in effective energy all his opponents and put them to confusion more completely probably than ever before in his marvelous career. And more remarkable still, he made substantial, original contributions to political science and laid down principles which must be reckoned with in future political calculations. Mr. Gladstone's career is a standing refutation of the belief that a man can be killed by too much work. His vigor, greater at the age of 84 than that of most men at 45, has not suffered from his tremendous activity. It is not likely that he ever rested except when asleep. Every one of his waking moments has been fully occupied with intellectual or physical work. His intellectual interests have ranged from Homer and statesmanship to magic and Chinese chess, and in several he is an authority. In physical exercises he is as adept in all directions and exhibits in them a vigor which seems to suffer no subtraction with years. It seems very remarkable, but probably it is so only because his case is almost unparalleled. The secret of the wonder lies in the fact that when he works he works, and when he sleeps he sleeps. When he stops work it is to go to bed, and when his head touches the pillow he "shuts up," as Shakespeare said of an honest man who had nothing on his conscience. Endowed with great original powers Mr. Gladstone has further strengthened them by varying their exercise so that no one faculty or set of faculties should ever be exhausted and that all might be hardened and seasoned by temperate use. By close adherence to this life programme he has been enabled to do an enormous amount of work, and as he never seems to worry, his work does not disturb his sleep. Man is seldom killed by too much work, but by too much of the same kind with no variation.

tion, accompanied by nervous fear that he may fall short of his own or others' expectations. The grand old man's success and long life probably come of his freedom from these prevalent temperamental vices.

CHICAGO PRESS INFLUENCE. We notice an outcropping of editorials here and there commenting on the election of Carter Harrison as a proof that the united influence of all Chicago's great newspapers, morning and evening, Republican and Democratic, is very small at home.

Beginning at a time when Chicago was a Republican city he was elected her Mayor as a Democrat four times in succession, in spite of the united and vehement opposition of her leading Democratic and Republican newspapers, and now, after a rest of some years, he has again triumphed over their united and violent opposition by a far larger majority than he ever received before.

This, we are told, is a proof that the voters of Chicago are not influenced by what they see in their newspapers—that the information by which they are guided in dealing with public men and measures is not derived from their newspapers.

It certainly does prove that voters form their own opinions from the information in their possession about local men and affairs with very little deference to the mere opinions of any newspaper or any number of newspapers. But it certainly fails to prove that public opinion was not guided in Harrison's favor by the information the opposing papers gave in regard to him. The influence of a newspaper on public opinion is measured by the information it imparts to men capable of doing their own thinking, and not by its control of the votes of the few persons who depend on somebody else to think for them.

The simple fact is that the traits which the newspapers regarded as faults uniting Carter Harrison for Mayor increased his popularity and invincibility the more they were dwelt on. The fuss he pressed made about them only satisfied a continually increasing majority of Chicago voters that Carter Harrison was the very man they wanted in the Mayor's office, and we believe that they elected a better man than the candidate of the united newspaper fraternity.

Sometimes the people of a community are overwhelmingly opposed to the enforcement of certain laws and elect an official who, it is understood, will disregard those laws. When that is the case the more the crookedness of the official is shown up the more his re-election is insured. Notorious crookedness in office has promoted more than one politician in the United States against the protests of the press. Such protests, both from press and pulpit, are frequently unavailing, but that does not prove that both are devoid of influence. The good seed planted is sometimes long in bringing forth fruit.

KILLING PRESIDENTS.

The fact that the later Presidents of the United States have been shorter lived than the early Presidents has been noted. The difference is attributed to the increase of importunate office-seekers. This has undoubtedly something to do with it, and it is the duty of every statesman who winters in Washington to seek some means of relief for our chief magistrates.

As a beginning why not abolish presidential hand-shaking? It would not do for Mr. Cleveland to start this reform. He would be misunderstood. It would not do for him to refer to medical authorities on the unhealthfulness of excessive hand-shaking. He would be denounced as a cold, unsympathetic man, and people would say that he had succeeded to Benjamin Harrison's ice wagon.

The reform must begin from without. It might come through a joint resolution of Congress preceded by an elaborate whereas, describing the exhaustion of our Presidents in their attempts to keep up a needless custom. The resolution should take the form of a request. No good citizen could object to it. A cordial greeting by word of mouth is enough for any citizen or any President when there is a throng of visitors. If Congress shall not come to the rescue, then every national convention—Democratic, Republican, Populist or Prohibition—should declare that any citizen elected to the Presidency shall be free of the custom of hand-shaking. No President should become a martyr to civility. Let little wrongs and big wrongs be righted as rapidly as possible. It is certainly wrong to keep up this pump-handle business any longer.

We now have two Ambassadors and the next duty is to clothe them with proper barbaric trappings and raise diplomatic salaries all around. Time was when Americans held that distinction came of intellectual, social and moral qualities and needed no addition of pomp or title to secure it. Recognition, Franklin thought so and did not suffer neglect in foreign capitals because he wore plain clothes and lived meagerly. Motley, Taylor, Irving, Lowell and Phelps got along very nicely on a comparatively small salary and made some mark among the benighted and bedizened diplomats, who seemed to forget all about the lack of ribbons and brass buttons while contemplating the personality of those representative Americans. But all that is changed. The democratic man confesses that his manhood is not enough to command the respect of courts. He must be buoyed up by rank and ribbons

and high-sounding titles, and so we have Ambassadors. Well, it doesn't matter much perhaps, but this innovation seems to be a distinct loss of simplicity and natural dignity, which ought to be the distinguishing marks of our representatives abroad.

The suit against Mrs. Corbett again calls attention to the fact that there is in New York a "press-clipping bureau" which supplies great men with clippings of whatever the newspapers may be saying about them. If, for instance, every newspaper in the United States has on the same day, a paragraph descriptive of some virtues of Mr. Corbett or of some Senator or Member of Congress, the scientist or the statesman is not put to the expense of buying every paper. The bureau gets all the papers and clips the paragraph at much less expense than their patron could do it. Perhaps the bureau charges too much in the Corbett case, or Mrs. Corbett may have considered that the allusions to her husband made in the newspapers were not sufficiently flattering. It often happens that a newspaper notice of a popular idol is not what the idol and his relatives have expected.

A SURPRISED reporter is Mr. McCarthy of Chicago. Hasted out of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by Presidentess Carse, who stopped kissing her sister members to "go for him," Mr. McCarthy had no time for reflection or resistance. She said neither "McCarthy, come out," nor "out, McCarthy." It was "Leave this hall at once, sir!" It is likely that Mr. McCarthy will in future be more discreet in his reports of feminine proceedings.

THOUGH Mrs. Potter, the lady candidate for Mayor of Kansas City, Kan., was not supported by her enfranchised sisters and received only twenty-five votes out of 2,345, she is not discouraged, but will run again. Perhaps her masculine adversary this time was a fair complexioned gentleman with dark eyes and an adorable mustache.

NATURALISTS say that a dog can track his master's scent that has been passed over by eleven other persons. It is to be feared that some of our faithful canine friends, if this is true, may get into the pernicious habit of frequenting saloons.

WHILE Gov. McKinley has been absorbed in tariff studies, a community of free lovers has been growing up in his State. With free love and free trade both confronting him, the Governor is in hard luck.

WITH his two eyes, one for military service and the other for civil service, Maj. Elijah Halford will be in a way to put himself into a heating seat to keep next winter and paralyze the duces of the capital.

THAT there is to be no water at the World's Fair until June is a serious matter. It will mean a despatch to residents of health to the stranger within the gates is bound to "kick."

A MEERSCHAUM pipe manufacturer has just failed in New York. The American citizen, in his Jeffersonian simplicity, is evidently content with cob pipes and twofers.

A HUGE wave swept into the mouth of the Chicago River the other night; but it is vain for nature to attempt to modify the odors of that fearful stream.

NIXETY degrees so early in April is pretty hot for Kansas. Fortunately Senator Peffer is in Washington, and his whiskers will not be singed.

IT is well that Mr. Speckels should buy a large coffee plantation in Mexico. He has plenty of sugar for all the coffee he can raise.

GOOSE eggs are plentiful in market, but the supply is nothing to what it will be when the base ball season opens.

A Wise Suggestion. From the New York World. For every post-office there are many applicants. Some of them are competent and some are not. But the person or persons in Washington who make choice among them cannot possibly know, in the great majority of cases, which are fit and which unfit. And if they seek advice it must come in most cases from men with political interests to serve, which are wholly apart from the interests of the postal service.

Would it not be wiser to alter our system of choosing postmasters? Should we not get better men and a more efficient service if we left the choice of these purely local public servants to the people immediately concerned? Should the postmaster be chosen by the people? Should the postmaster be chosen by the people? Should the postmaster be chosen by the people?

Is not the suggestion to make postmasters elective for which Gov. Flower pleaded in Congress three years ago a thoroughly wise one? What sound objections are there to it?

CRISIS IN THE HOUSE. The Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, is one of the finest fute players in the world.

DR. MARTIN KELLOGG, who was last week installed as President of the University of California, was the senior professor of that institution.

JOHN REA, the only survivor of the original Christy's minstrels, celebrated the 70th anniversary of his birthday last week at his home in North Paterson, N. J.

GEO. W. CHILDS of Philadelphia believes in the practicability of using pigeons as messengers from the sea and in the desirability of establishing national lofts for naval service.

GEORGE ROGERS, an impetuous machinist of Bellefonte, Pa., has received a patent for a steam and hot air heater, for which he has already been offered \$75,000 cash and an equal amount of stock by a New York railroad company.

GEN. ANTHOARD DE VINCENOT, who died at the age of 74 a fortnight or more ago, was almost the last survivor of the wars of the first empire. He had just left the military school of St. Cyr when he took part in the battle of Waterloo.

MR. PROSS, the oldest clerk in the Pension Office, has returned to work after an absence of a year. He is 90 years old and has been in the department forty years. He is an authority on the history of soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

TWO twin brothers, Darius and Cyrus Cobb of Boston, who are 39 years old, look so much alike that their own children often mistake them. They married sisters. Darius is a sculptor and Cyrus is a painter. Wm. Hunt, the artist, once styled them "Serious" and "Delicious."

ALTHOUGH 77 years of age Park Godwin, the son-in-law of William Cullen Bryant, is still in his prime, physically and mentally, and converses with as much vigor as when he was a newspaper editor, political leader, translator, biographer, historian, philosopher, essayist and classic romancer combined.

GEORGE W. BORN of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who accompanied ex-President Harri-

son on his recent gunning trip, thinks the recreation was of great benefit to Mr. Harrison, though the weather was cold, the water high and the shooting bad.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

RUSSELL SAGE will build a dormitory for the Female Seminary, Troy, N. Y.

ERNEST STOUT, aged 11, runs a quarto temperance paper called the *Midnight*, in Ohio, sets a great deal of the matter and edits it all. Her father is a newspaper man.

CINDERELLA's real name, it seems, was Rhodope, and she was a beautiful Egyptian maiden who lived 60 years before the common era, and during the reign of Ptolemy, one of the twelve kings of Egypt.

Mrs. GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE of Colorado intends to press her claims to the authorship of the play "Alabama," which she declares to be practically the same as a piece she wrote and called "Blue and Gray."

ERVIS ELKINS, the actress, is quite a housekeeper. She carries a little old stove and a good cooking utensils about with her wherever she travels, and dabs into delicious dishes with the delight of a French chef.

ONE of the presents which is to be given to the King and Queen of Denmark on the occasion of their golden wedding, on May 2, is a crown of gold, the gift of 100,000 school children in Denmark, who have each contributed a penny.

QUEEN VICTORIA, since the beginning of her reign, has signed but one death warrant, which was for an execution in the Isle of Man, the act passed for relieving her majesty of a most annoying and vexatious subject, present and omnipotent. If, as some bold thinkers affirm, nature-worship is destined to be the last, as it is undoubtedly was the first, form of religion, then the sun-god will surely be the center of the new cult, as he was of the old.

There is a story told of Dr. Franklin, which may bear repetition here. He was then American representative at the Court of Versailles, and in high favor with the royalty and aristocracy, both of whom appreciated the rare wit and wisdom of the great printer and philosopher. On a certain occasion he invited a number of his friends to a dinner at his apartment, at a late hour—near midnight. Indeed, a banquet worthy of their fastidious tastes awaited them; and then wine, music, song and dancing came in. Franklin kept his secret well, though the curious guests impudently asked him at what the spectacle was to be. At last, as the ruddy steps of dawn began to creep up the eastern sky, he took them to the roof of the house, and there, in the starry sky, he pointed out the stars one by one, faded from the heavens; slowly the glow deepened and brightened, slowly the brilliant colors of the rainbow came in, and then, in a single spot, took on radiant form and shape; slowly the rim, as it were, of a shield of burnished gold appeared, and then, all at once, the glorious, full-orbed sun sprang forth and began its triumphal march toward the East. The guests looked inquiringly at his guests and they at him. Then one of them exclaimed: "Why, doctor, is this your grand spectacle?" "True enough, it is only a sunrise, but did you ever see one before?"

"No." "Then I have kept my word, ladies and gentlemen, and we will go down to breakfast."

They have in New York a "Holland Society," the membership of which is composed of the descendants of the original Dutch settlers of what was then known as "New Netherland," now New York State, bearing the name of "New Amsterdam." (For further particulars see the interesting and instructive chapters of the late Oldrich Kruickerbocker, edited by Washington Irving.)

The Holland Society is, I am glad to notice, making preparations for the celebration of the first anniversary of the landing of the great of Dutchmen—William, Prince of Orange, better known in history as William "the Silent." It is his statue which the society intend to reproduce the statue now at The Hague, the inscription upon the pedestal of which I could not read without suspiciously moist eyes.

To William I, Prince of Orange, The Father of the Fatherland. From the pen of the great Dutchman, I have stood in the humble chamber at Mount Vernon, where Washington died, and to me there is but one other spot on earth as sacred: the site of the great Dutchman's grave at Delft, where William the Silent died, died by the hand of an assassin, with this pathetic prayer upon his lips: "My God, have pity on my soul. My God, have pity on this poor people!" "As long as he lived," says Motley, "he was the guiding star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets."

This Central Park statue may remind us of what we are too much disposed to forget: that the first grave base for the great religious liberty was fought and won, not at Marathon or Pharsalia, but behind the dikes of Holland—fought and won, not by Greeks or Romans, but by Dutchmen.

A recent lecturer has, I understand, agitated art circles considerably by giving as his private opinion publicly expressed that Raphael's "The School of Athens" was not a picture as its reputation would indicate; that the child in the Sistine Madonna group is apparently struggling with incipient cholera; that St. Sixtus looks like a cadaverous criminal and St. Barbara as if she were posing for a photograph. All of which, though it may possibly be more or less true, is not as great a scandal as it is made out to be. With the majority of art-cultured folk the poorest "old master" is better than the best new master, and Raphael, being ranked at the head of the old masters, any doubts as to the absolute perfection of all his work is a species of unethical treason, deserving severe punishment. One must not wallow in non-admiration of Dante and non-comprehension of Browning, and refuse to "admire," as to speak, when the "Danteans" and Browningites "take snuff," as to decline to bow down with open mouth and closed eyes before all the big and little idols on the altar.

There are some persons—fortunately not many—who have no more reverence in their composition than a woodcock. A crank on the subject of French Fide expeditions was sent by Sydney Smith to interview Lord Jeffrey, then editor of a leading magazine. "What did he say?" inquired Sydney, when the interviewers returned. "Say? Why would you believe it, sir, if I am not very much mistaken, he actually damned the North Pole!" "Knew that," said the man, "said the witty man, with a hearty laugh, 'just like him! Do you know (but pray don't mention it) I have heard Jeffrey more than once speak disrespectfully of the equator!'"

I will venture to remark, in the same confidential way of course, that I so far as I am concerned, the audience of the "Transfiguration" had been painted by Jones in the night, and that the picture in Raphael in the sixteenth, it would not be in the Vatican gallery and nobody not blind or insane would ever think of calling it "the greatest picture in the world." As for the artist child and the "istine salata," the artist was unfortunate in the selection of his models; that is all. If you would, see what he could do with good models, look at the pair of cherubs below, and the incomparable face of the Madonna above.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

IT shall ever decide to become— A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn— It will not be to— Have I dispassion that would make me less fervent? Have I not seen the world as it is? Or heard old Triton blow his wreathed horn?

Nothing of the sort—Wordsworth to the contrary notwithstanding. But it would be that I might worship the oldest and best of all the nature deities; the one who is now believed was originally represented by the great gods of India, Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome—even the sun. Of all visible objects what is there comparable to it in splendor or sublimity? It constant familiarity did not breed an indifference almost equivalent to contempt, everybody would pay reverent homage to the matchless God of Day—the exhaustless source of all light and life—without whom our planet would be but a vast cemetery swinging through infinite space. How few of us ever realize that for the solar heat, or the light, or the air, or the water, or the food, or the clothing, or the shelter, or the life, or the earth, would be only the abode of eternal death. It is in the sun that we literally "live and move and have our being." I do not wonder so much, therefore, that the ancients in the olden time as I do that he is not worshipped now. No "rays of faith" is required to see him, no "heart of faith" to feel him, no "act of faith" to recognize him, no "faith" to believe in him, no "faith" to accept him, no "faith" to present and omnipotent. If, as some bold thinkers affirm, nature-worship is destined to be the last, as it is undoubtedly was the first, form of religion, then the sun-god will surely be the center of the new cult, as he was of the old.

There is a story told of Dr. Franklin, which may bear repetition here. He was then American representative at the Court of Versailles, and in high favor with the royalty and aristocracy, both of whom appreciated the rare wit and wisdom of the great printer and philosopher. On a certain occasion he invited a number of his friends to a dinner at his apartment, at a late hour—near midnight. Indeed, a banquet worthy of their fastidious tastes awaited them; and then wine, music, song and dancing came in. Franklin kept his secret well, though the curious guests impudently asked him at what the spectacle was to be. At last, as the ruddy steps of dawn began to creep up the eastern sky, he took them to the roof of the house, and there, in the starry sky, he pointed out the stars one by one, faded from the heavens; slowly the glow deepened and brightened, slowly the brilliant colors of the rainbow came in, and then, in a single spot, took on radiant form and shape; slowly the rim, as it were, of a shield of burnished gold appeared, and then, all at once, the glorious, full-orbed sun sprang forth and began its triumphal march toward the East. The guests looked inquiringly at his guests and they at him. Then one of them exclaimed: "Why, doctor, is this your grand spectacle?" "True enough, it is only a sunrise, but did you ever see one before?"

"No." "Then I have kept my word, ladies and gentlemen, and we will go down to breakfast."

They have in New York a "Holland Society," the membership of which is composed of the descendants of the original Dutch settlers of what was then known as "New Netherland," now New York State, bearing the name of "New Amsterdam." (For further particulars see the interesting and instructive chapters of the late Oldrich Kruickerbocker, edited by Washington Irving.)

The Holland Society is, I am glad to notice, making preparations for the celebration of the first anniversary of the landing of the great of Dutchmen—William, Prince of Orange, better known in history as William "the Silent." It is his statue which the society intend to reproduce the statue now at The Hague, the inscription upon the pedestal of which I could not read without suspiciously moist eyes.

To William I, Prince of Orange, The Father of the Fatherland. From the pen of the great Dutchman, I have stood in the humble chamber at Mount Vernon, where Washington died, and to me there is but one other spot on earth as sacred: the site of the great Dutchman's grave at Delft, where William the Silent died, died by the hand of an assassin, with this pathetic prayer upon his lips: "My God, have pity on my soul. My God, have pity on this poor people!" "As long as he lived," says Motley, "he was the guiding star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets."

This Central Park statue may remind us of what we are too much disposed to forget: that the first grave base for the great religious liberty was fought and won, not at Marathon or Pharsalia, but behind the dikes of Holland—fought and won, not by Greeks or Romans, but by Dutchmen.

A recent lecturer has, I understand, agitated art circles considerably by giving as his private opinion publicly expressed that Raphael's "The School of Athens" was not a picture as its reputation would indicate; that the child in the Sistine Madonna group is apparently struggling with incipient cholera; that St. Sixtus looks like a cadaverous criminal and St. Barbara as if she were posing for a photograph. All of which, though it may possibly be more or less true, is not as great a scandal as it is made out to be. With the majority of art-cultured folk the poorest "old master" is better than the best new master, and Raphael, being ranked at the head of the old masters, any doubts as to the absolute perfection of all his work is a species of unethical treason, deserving severe punishment. One must not wallow in non-admiration of Dante and non-comprehension of Browning, and refuse to "admire," as to speak, when the "Danteans" and Browningites "take snuff," as



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WANTED—Young man of 17, with mechanical and electrical talent, wants position in clerking in hardware store; good salary no object. Add. P. 252, this office.

SAMPLE SHOES, \$4. Harris, 520 Pine st.

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WANTED—Middle-aged colored man would like to take care of place; refs. Call or add. Wm. Fisher, 280 N. 5th, near Olive st.

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WANTED—Teams to haul macadam; Ashland and Marcus av. Homan Co. Co.

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All modern improvements, and 100-foot lot
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Homes in Ellendale, Shrewsbury Park, Gratiot, St. Clair, Hamblen or any part of the city or suburbs we can suit you in price, location and terms.	4,500.

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 An elegant new three-story brick residence, with
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Wagoner pl., \$6,000. The best house ever
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247, 10 rooms, new, modern. Also 33 feet
wide. Call on M. R. COLLINS, JR.,
Apply to 109 N. 8th st.

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We several 3 room brick houses on Kentucky
Manchester road at \$2,400 each and sev-
eral houses on Vista av. at \$1,500 each.
We can sell on easy terms.

PAFIN & TRONP,
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8 WEST BELL PL.

Just built 8-room house on the street. Rent it
See me Monday. Must sell at once.
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NEW STOCK BRICK HOUSE, \$6,500.

Is av. in Heber pl. All street improve-
ments on monthly. We can sell on terms of \$500
down. See me Monday. Call on J. T. DOMANOV,
RUTLEDGE & HURTON,
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\$4,500 WILL

SILVER
 set. It taken before April 1: an elegantly
 setting; 7 rooms and lavatory; full bath;
 and laundry; furnace fuel; air heat;
 this property is available by air or else
 cable road; will make terms to suit
 CHAS. S. PECK
 1002 Chestnut St.
 1002 Chestnut St.

\$2,800 WILL BUY
 room brick; all conveniences; a. b.
 and west of Washington; \$2,800 cash, bal.
 in 6 mos.
 CHAS. S. PECK
 (7) 1002 Chestnut.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
 This permanent A cozy 6 room frame
 overlooking St. Louis, 12th and 13th Sts.
 block west of Suburban Electric Car
 FORTH & BROS. 615 CHESTNUT ST.
 615 CHESTNUT ST.

FOR SALE FLATS.
 1118 and 1120 SARAH ST.

at, elegant set of flats; renting a bargain.
BROS. & CATES, 1107 Chestnut st.
SALE—DELMAR AV.
8-story, 10-room, 2-bath (one from 1910) to sell; \$12,000.
W. MAGUIRE, 107 N. 8th st.
FOR SALE—\$3,500.
2d st. 3 story brick building remodeled.
J. JOHN MAGUIRE,
107 N. 8th st.

ANNE HOME.
at, west of Hamilton, 50x21x, built in, available a home you will find a home and none better. It is a beautiful thoroughbred, well finished, marble bath, white enameled, modern plumbing. If you waste no time in looking at it, you will find it all in look at this. Call on
E. P. PARKER,
617-619 Walnut St.
Wright Bldg.

NO CASH,
Per Month,
story brick house of 7 rooms, hall
bath, laundry, plastered attic, etc. 104
ces. \$4.00. No. 5037, 1410 av.
ces. ROBERT M. FRANK,
1008 Chestnut st.

MORGAN ST.
room brick dwelling, lot 25x147,
ply to above number or J. H.
Morgan av.


COOK AV.
COOK AV.

COOK AV.
EACH, OPEN TO-DAY.
MALCOLM MACBETH,
102 S. 5th.
SALE.
p. 3420 Minnesota av., a new
g. with lot 25x125; possession
call and see us to-morrow.
HILL & HAMMILL,
6714 S. Broadway.
WILL BUY

No. 4018 Minnesota
 at it to-day; covers
 urches and school. Lip
 & HANDEL,
 6714 S. Broadway.
 BANISTER,
 Walnut Street.
 house, \$200 cash, bal-
 ick, all conveniences,
 & bargain here.
 ick, furnace and all
 in monthly payments

from Hamilton, 100X185.
 west of Grand, 50X125.
 east of Hamilton av.; low
 on grade; 45X125.
 S. S. near King's high-
 way lot, 50X200; 57X
 12X125; 530 per foot-
 117; 50T.50.

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**DO YOU
COUGH
DONT DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
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THE
BEST
COUGH
CURE**

Warranted to Cure the Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. It is the only remedy of the kind that cures in ten minutes. It is the only remedy that cures in ten minutes. It is the only remedy that cures in ten minutes.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1893.

GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW, MONDAY!

NEW STORE

"IT IS EASIER TO FOLLOW THAN TO LEAD." WE ARE LEADERS.

NEW STOCK

Grand
Concert
by
Hagan
Opera-
House
Orchestra
from
2 to 5 p. m.

The People's HOUSE-FURNISHING CO.

Handsome
Souvenirs
Free
for
All
from
2 to 5
p. m.

814^{AND} 816 N. BROADWAY OPPOSITE
NEW FAMOUS BLOCK

FURNITURE! • CARPETS!

TO-MORROW, April 10, 1893, will go on record as the dawn of a new era in the Furniture trade of St. Louis. To-morrow (Monday) will mark the advent into the Furniture business of new men, new methods, new maxims and new merchandise.

Prepare for a most marvelous revelation. Electric Lights, Electric Elevators, Electric Goods and Electric Prices. Here you will see scores of gorgeous and magnificent Furniture for Bed Room, Parlor, Hall, Dining Room and Kitchen in Mahogany, Cherry, Oak, Walnut, Bird's-Eye Maple, Curly Birch, Sycamore and all other woods, finished plain or carved in bold relief. We offer the very best qualities for the same prices other houses sell the medium grades for, or the medium grades for the same prices other houses sell the poorest for. Do we not deserve your confidence and patronage?



OUR Carpet Floor can truthfully be said to be the Largest and Lightest place of the kind in town, and as for our stock, it embraces every modern design and reliable grade manufactured. You will find a Magnificent Assortment of Moquettes, Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Velvets, Ingrains, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc., etc. Also, a bewildering profusion of Domestic and Imported Rugs. Examine and scrutinize our entire Carpet Stock as close as you please, and you will fail to find a trashy quality, an old pattern, or an untrustworthy color. Nothing but thoroughly dependable goods. We also point to the fact that our facilities for sewing and laying Carpets are second to none. Promptness and exactness will mark the execution of every order we may be favored with.

Now as to Prices!!

These few words will suffice: We will conduct our business on a very liberal, broad-gauge principle. Will give credit to all worthy people desiring it. Our store will be the Mecca of St. Louis for the workingman as well as the banker. Steering clear of questionable goods and questionable methods—which, alas! have their home in too many of the so-called installment houses—and selling none but the most reliable goods at the very smallest margin of profit consistent with our ideas of modern merchandising, we have no doubt of a most glorious success and future.

Cash or Credit! Souvenirs to All Callers. Cash or Credit!

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE-FURNISHING CO.,

814 and 816 N. Broadway, Between Morgan and Franklin Avenue, Next Door to Crawford's.

A FINE PROGRAMME PRESENTED FOR
THE WEEK

Mr. Robert Cutting, Annie Seligman, Robert Livingston Cutting, Jr., Wm. F. Owen, Paton Gibbs, Eugene and Trella Folts constitute a group theatrical staff that certainly would grace any stage. The company is well equipped, and, supported by a full and complete orchestra, selected by Mr. Sanger for individual excellencies, and the play, which is here, forms a most pleasing ensemble. We may praise Miss Seligman and Mr. Owen, but we must not forget the other players, who have gained a great credit for themselves for achievements in the past. Anyone who has witnessed Miss Seligman's acting will find it difficult to place him at a lower level. Wm. F. Owen divided the honor with his Wainwright when, as her superior, he acted in "The Power of the Hatch in 'Twelfth Night.'" German gained a bright reputation, as she has constantly added to, while the rest of the company's stock company days when Mr. Wallace himself gained a prize. An even more interesting feature of the company is the presence of Robert Livingston Cutting, Jr., who has been a member of the company. Cutting has occupied a conspicuous place

THE IDEAL OPERA COMPANY AT ST. LOUIS.—The Ideal Opera Company of St. Louis, under the management of Mme. Helmbold, will produce the comic opera, "Pirates of Penzance," at Germania Theater, Fourteenth and Lucas place, Wednesday evening, April 11, 1893.

The cast of the company consists of the following characters: Miss Kathrynne Rut as Mabel, Miss Nellie Chapman as Kate, Miss Nellie Chapman as Ruth; Messrs. Rohm, Meikler, and Schuman as the pirates, and Messrs. and Mrs. A. L. Thibault as the sailors.

Beginning Sunday, April 16, in a short season of musical comedy, the company will present the management of G. Amberg at the Germania Theater. Music-loving Americans will be glad to hear the songs of the company. Very classical bills which the Germania has been presenting will be well received as an agreeable relief to the more popular comic opera. The company will be made up of the following:

—The great comedian, Betty Lumbroer, the great comic soprano of the German stage, and the great comedienne, Miss Lumbroer, as Greuve, Lupe, Margarete Histan, as Romano, and others. The programme is as follows: Sunday, April 16, "The Pirates of Penzance," Tuesday, April 17, "Die Fledermaus," Wednesday, April 18, "Ofer-

[illegible]

*Except Sundays. †Daily. ‡Except Saturday. §Except Monday. †Monday.
Sundays.

[illegible]

Mrs. T. M. McLain of West Pine street is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Drake of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Hugh McKennie of New York will arrive this week to visit Mrs. W. F. Hopkins.

Mrs. A. T. Nelson of Lebanon, Mo., has been visiting St. Louis friends.

Mrs. H. L. Owens spent last week with Mrs. C. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Pittman and little daughter returned on Saturday morning from the Florida resorts. Mrs. Jessie Ray will return this week from Old

month of April visiting friends in Chattanooga, Tenn. She left the city on Friday evening.

Mrs. George H. Waltz, who was Miss Daisy Leitch, came up from Memphis on Wednesday to visit her

moving things to a point with the
bureaucracy have had ample opportunity
mod. a Jacard building, corner Broadway and Le
east st., St. Louis, Mo. Remember the address.

THE DANCORFF COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.
Main Offices "Book of the Fair," 30 and 31 Auditorium Building, Chicago.

blood, 15¢/lb; lady slipper, 40¢; black, 45¢; yellow, 50¢; walrus, bark of tree, 40¢; bark of
both, 40¢.

Furs.

Season is practically over. Receipts light and
quality running very poor. Prices more or less
flat, with little interest to the market. Opossum
skins, small and 5¢/pc, shunk at 10¢; large,
15¢/pc, opossum at 12¢, muskrat at 10¢. Skin
of winter skins still command good prices.
Most of the goods coming are "spring" and
be sold cheap.

FINANCIAL.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
303 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis.
Capital, \$1,500,000.00

DIRECTORS.

THOS. J. TRENER.	JOHN D. PERRY.	CHAS. H. BAILEY.	Wm. F. ROSECR.
JOHN SULLIVAN.	THOS. E. TUFF.	THOS. OVERBURY, M. D.	L. D. MURPHY.
GEO. H. GODDARD.	CHARLES CLARK.	D. W. CARPENT.	JAMES CAMPBELL.
SAM M. KENNARD.	WILLIAMSON BACON.	B. F. HOBART.	AGO. B. EWING.
B. F. HANMATT.	AUGUST GRINNEB.	S. E. FRANCIS.	S. E. HOFFMAN.

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Transacts a General Trust Co. Business.

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Becomes Surety on Court Bonds. Solicits Current Accounts.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Pays 4 Per Cent Interest on Savings Deposits.

Open daily to a. m. to 3 p. m. On Mondays also from 5 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. to receive savings deposits.

UNION TRUST CO. ST. LOUIS.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS, FULL PAID.
Offices—NINTH and OLIVE STREETS
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CAPITAL STOCK.....\$5,000,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

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HIRSH J. GROVES, Cash. AMY. W. H. WOODWARD, W. I. JONES, AUGUST GRIFFIN, THIS CO.

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 per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually.
 Installment stock \$50 per share, monthly payments \$3.50. Guar-
 anteed to mature in 36 months.
 All investments secured by first mortgages on improved real
 estate.

For further information call or address

B. F. SMALL, Secretary,
 No. 8 North Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Wool.

There have been several hot new clips already
 received here and sold within range of our quotations.
 The first clip was from the State of Illinois, the latest being 'fat
 and fine' from the State of Kansas. The wool from the
 ranch season appears to be that new wool will
 be of the best quality and the clip will be large.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Whittaker & Hodgman
BOND & STOCK BROKERS,
800 N. FOURTH ST., - St. Louis.

104 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

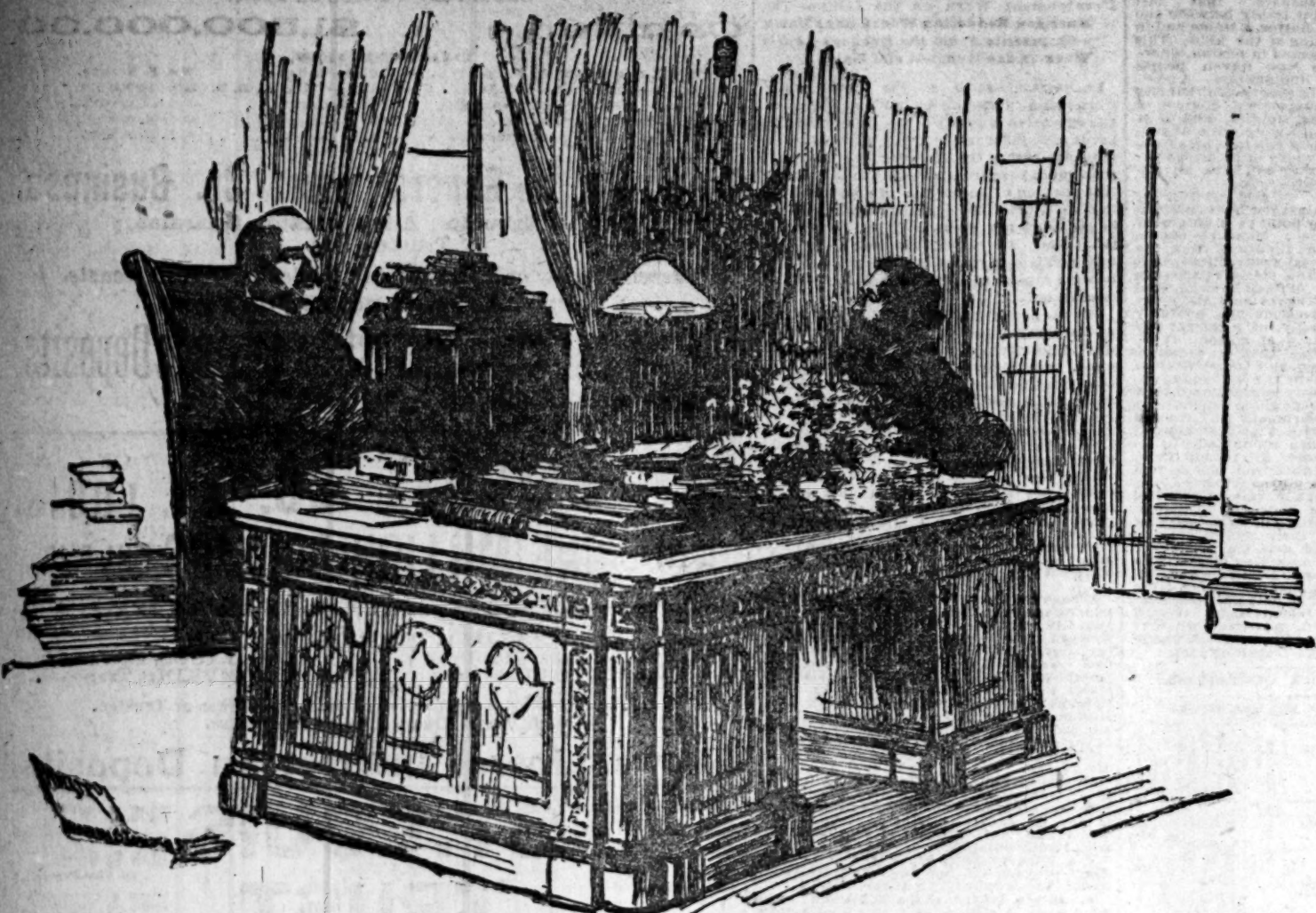
I have for sale 500-lb. and 100-lb. cask heads of
No. 1 and No. 2, white, yellow and black, of
security guaranteed. Also money to loan at
rates on call ready. Building loans a specialty.

T. E. PRICE & CO.
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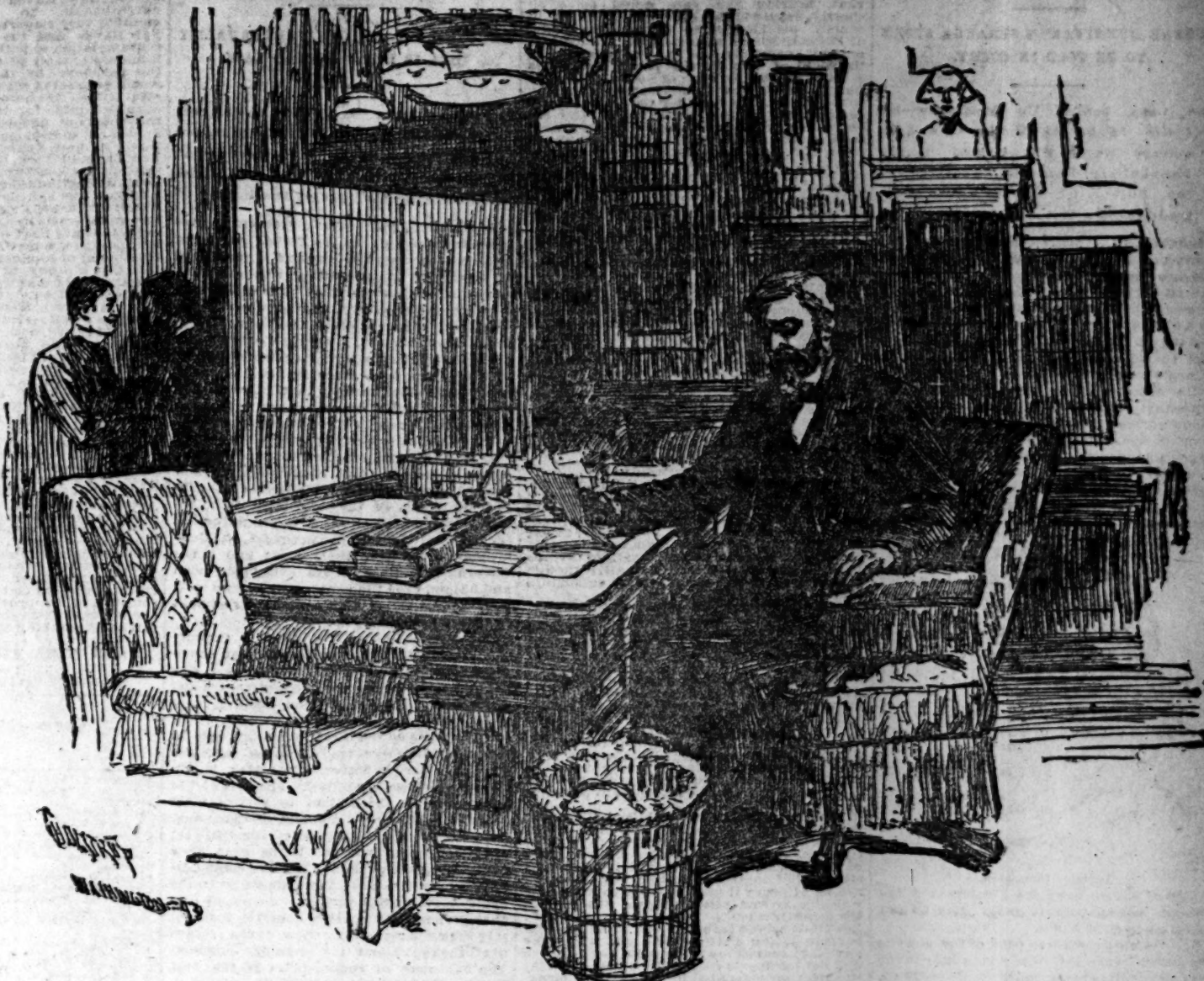
St. Louis, Mo. Agents for the sale of
provisions, stocks and cotton. **W. H. HARTMAN**,
St. Louis, Mo. Levee and wharf agent.
Agents - **W. H. HARTMAN**, St. Louis, Mo.

IN MR. CLEVELAND'S WORKSHOP.

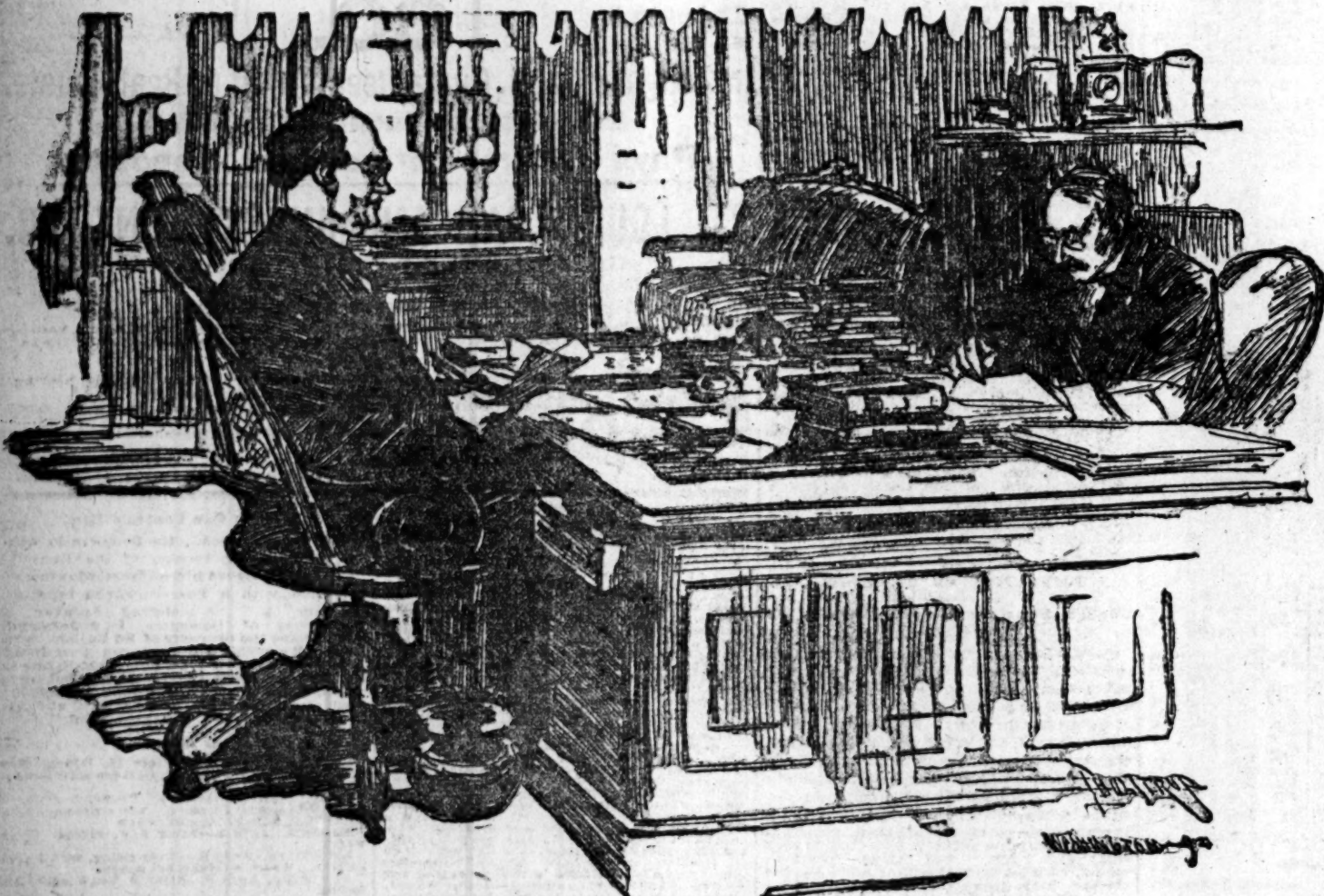
The President and His Aides as They Appear at Their Desks. Drawn for the Sunday Post-Dispatch by De Thulstrup, the Famous Illustrator, at Washington, D. C., April 4, by Special Permission of the President and His Cabinet.



President Cleveland at His Desk.



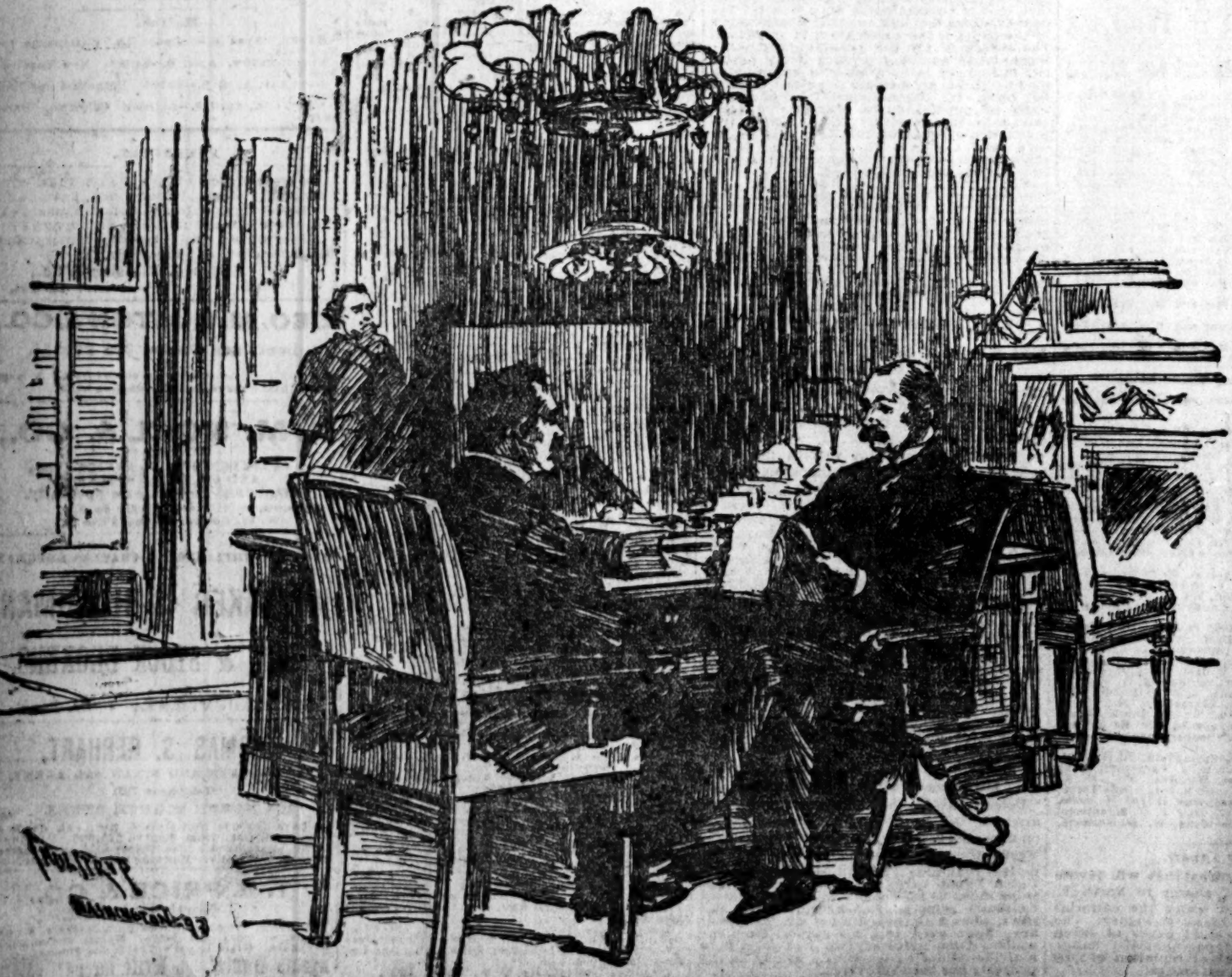
Secretary Gresham in the State Department.



Secretary Carlisle in the Treasury Office.



Secretary Hoke Smith in the Interior Department.



Secretary Lamont in the War Department.



Secretary Blissell in the Post-Office Department.

HOW WE LIVE WOMAN'S WORK

WOMAN'S WORK.

SUCCESS OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first annual conference of the Woman's and Young Woman's Christian Association held in St. John's Methodist Church proved a great success.

The first session convened on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and Dr. Matthews, pastor of St. John's, made an opening prayer, and Miss Thompson conducted other devotional exercises.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Dr. Kuhn and was responded to by Mrs. Sheppard of Springfield, Mo. After that numerous committees were appointed, and the exercises closed until 2 p. m. with reports from institutions for the aged.

In the afternoon Mrs. G. Z. Durant delivered an eloquent address on "Day Nurseries," followed by a report of the "North Side Day Nursery" and its work by Mrs. Flickinger, and the "South Side Day Nursery" by Mrs. J. A. Johnson.

Mrs. Mary Hogan Ladum delivered an address on "Physical Culture" at the night session, and most encouraging reports were heard of the Working Girls' Free Library and the Young Woman's Christian Association.

On Wednesday morning after the opening exercises a report on the women's Christian work at the Union Depot was read by Mrs. Dr. Kuhn.

An address on "Woman's Charity Work in St. Louis" was made by Rev. J. H. Adams of the Compton Hill Congregational Church. A detailed report of the Woman's Training School was read by Mrs. Flickinger.

Mrs. C. R. Springer made an address upon the opportunities that lay open for the new state board.

The morning session closed with the reading of a report from a member of the Salvation Army, describing their work and its methods. In the afternoon Miss Dunn of the Kansas City Young Woman's Association delivered a talk on the work in that city.

Dr. John Matthews spoke on woman's work in general and Rev. J. H. Adams upon the rescue of drunkards, the work in which he is engaged.

A report of the White Cross Home was delivered by Mrs. D. W. Haydock, showing that 400 women and girls had been rescued during the past year and were trying to lead honest lives.

The By-Laws Committee presented a set of rules for the government of the organization, which were adopted, and the conference closed with a vote of thanks to the people of St. John's for the use of the church and to the officers of the board and press for courtesies.

Decorative Art Society.

The Decorative Art Society has been holding its Easter celebration during the past week. It has a large number of beautiful articles on exhibition. In the china display are some excellent examples of Rockwood ware. The Rockwood pottery was first exhibited in Cincinnati. Mrs. Maria Long, a woman of the neighborhood, was the founder of the art school, and chief patron of the museum in the same city.

There are three classes of this work, "Ceramics," "Shell Work," and "Doll Making," which has the appearance of being unglazed, and a richly glazed ornamental article.

Among the various articles on exhibition are hand embroidered, portieres, lace, and hand-painted china, decorative wood carving and inlaid cabinet work and many other things.

Among the ladies most interested in this work are Mrs. Apollonia Blair, Alice G. Fisher, Susanah G. Sells, Milla B. Hickney, Jennie Wallingford, Virginia Gregory and Miss Mary Lionberger.

Young Woman's Self-Culture Club.

The Self-Culture Debating Society will meet Monday evening at 1700 Wash street.

The Young Woman's American history class will meet the same evening.

TEN EXERCISES FOR A TIRED BACK.

The human back has twenty-six separate bones, so strong together that they have very little individual movement, but what little they have ought to be carefully preserved, if we would be capable, graceful and easy.

Children have nine more separate bones; these become joined into two, to form the solid back wall of the pelvis—that bony basin which holds our delicate abdominal organs.

Kate Campbell Hurd, M. D., in giving advice to women with tired backs, suggests the following simple exercises, which require no apparatus and which will make the back flexible and muscular.

1. (a) Stand perfectly balanced, heels together, shoulders back—not high—head up, chin as double as possible. (b) Hands on hips, fingers forward. Take a long breath as slowly as possible and as slowly exhale, with mouth shut. Repeat ten times.

2. (a) Same position. Heels together, toes turned out, hips firm. (b) Bend head and back slowly backward, keeping eyes on the ceiling, and arching back well and taking deep inspiration. (c) Bend forward, still looking at the ceiling, shoulders well back. Repeat ten times.

3. Rotate the head slowly. Bend the head to right and left. Do it all very slowly and forcibly.

4. Arms upward—stretch, keeping them close to the ears. Forward, downward bend, until the finger tips touch the floor; upward, backward bend, always keeping your head between your arms. Repeat five times.

5. Position: Fingers touching shoulders of same side—shoulders well back. Now forcibly extend your arms upward, three times; outward three times, out and downward. This is like one of the old dumb-bell exercises, but you do not need dumb-bells if you will do the movements with life.

6. Lie flat on your back on the floor, and take long, deep inspirations, first making sure that the windows are open and that you are breathing pure air. And, of course, you are not exercising in your corsets. Now, with feet well extended, with hips firm, try to get up without using your arms.

7. Lie face down on the floor with your hips firm and see how far you can raise your head and trunk.

8. March up and down the room, extending your arms upward at every fourth step, keeping regular mental time.

9. After a week or two you will be ready for more violent exercise. Lie down, face down, hand on the floor just under your shoulders. Raise your body on your toes and arms, keeping your knees and back perfectly straight. Lower your back to the floor very slowly. Repeat three times.

10. If you have a doorway apparatus, fasten your vaulting bar at the height of your waist line. Stand with your right side to the bar—a stair rail will answer for a bar—extend your arms upward and bend your body to the right against the bar for support. Do the same to the left.

Finally finish your exercise with a "breathing." Rub your back with strong, cold brine, and at times alternate with very hot water. Take a glass of warm milk or hot water, go to bed, and ten chances to one you will sleep the entire night without a dream, while your awakened blood will hurry to rebuild broken down tissues and remove the waste matter of one day.

Minor Meriwether on Delmar avenue for the visiting delegates.

Woman's Training School.

Lessons for the week.

Tuesday—Cooking from 9 to 12 a. m. Soup, baked ham, cold salad, potatoes, apple meringue.

Thursday, from 9 a. m.—Breadmaking, making yeast, light bread, rolls, Dixie biscuit and rusks.

Classes in stenography, dressmaking, plain sewing and other departments the same as usual.

Children's Humane Society.

Mrs. Tudor Brooks, President of the Children's Humane Society, is conducting very successfully the Golden Chain, composed of Bands of Mercy. The churches are becoming enlisted, the latest being the Sunday-school element of Rev. Dr. Tyrrell's church on Oak avenue.

BOAST FOWL FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Peculiar Method of Trussing Which Is Superior to That Ordinarily Used.

DOWN WITH THE SOAP-BOX.

Together With Cheese-Cloth, Flannel and Other Aids to Decoration.

In a recent number of a housekeeper's practice a subscriber pathetically asks for practical directions for making a dress at home—"one not made of the everlasting old packing-box, which miraculously happens to be just the right size."

This is the key to the situation in the making of "home-brewed" furniture—the packing-box that is always the right size. This is what comes to pass in some people's hands, and the result is crowned with success, while with others it is so obviously a packing-box, in spite of pink stiles and muslin and lace, that the result is failure.

The feminine idea of finance is not always "up to the figure." A woman spends a dollar or two for materials, 75 cents for a "little carpentering help," a quarter and some odd dimes for glue and tacks and various odds and ends, and in the end she has a nondescript article of furniture, with the packing box showing plainly through all the ribbons and ruffles.

With a little more money added a new article could be purchased, for furniture is marvellously cheap now.

Don't be deluded by the seductive directions in the newspapers at this season; the home-made things of beauty that remain a joy forever may be counted on the fingers of one hand. They come tripping forth from their hiding places every year, well disguised, it may be, but you soon recognize them. First come the cotton flannel table scarfs, with a careless spray of wild roses across the end or side or down the middle. The location of the roses may be changed from year to year, but the cotton flannel remains untouched by time and is always supposed to look like plush by the use of a hairbrush.

There are, too, the ornamental paper-holders of pasteboard, rice and gilding that look so firm in the illustrations, but which "wobble" and tatter themselves in the most clownish fashion when put to actual use. Umbrella-stands of pasteboard, covered with ruffled muslin and lace, will commend themselves to a practical housekeeper, but they and their kind may prove quick-sands, turning young wives to destruction.

Perhaps the greatest fraud ever perpetrated upon an innocent public is the traditional guest chamber, furnished in the most faultless manner for \$5. Of course, there is an attic filled with the most desirable antique furniture to begin with. You press a brush into service, and enamel paint which is not distinguished from walnut or oak or cherry or whatever wood is imitated, turns a rug much superior to any from old furniture into a piece of pasteboard.

There are, too, the ornamental paper-holders of pasteboard, rice and gilding that look so firm in the illustrations, but which "wobble" and tatter themselves in the most clownish fashion when put to actual use. Umbrella-stands of pasteboard, covered with ruffled muslin and lace, will commend themselves to a practical housekeeper, but they and their kind may prove quick-sands, turning young wives to destruction.

Of course the dainty dressing-table must not be overlooked. This is covered with pale-blue cambric, draped with mosquito netting or cheesecloth, with delicate blue bows here and there—especially there—made of cast-off ribbons dipped in bluing water until the desired curlicue has been attained. Elegant cheesecloth draperies ornamented with bands of turkey-red calico, decorate the windows, and there are cheesecloth hangings hanging from the ceiling.

Of course every one has some choice engravings to encase in home-built frames of rice and gold, and some lovely mats for the parlor, and you also know what a choice antique from the garret, painted pale blue and decorated with the ubiquitous wild roses match the bedstead. The mirror also is from the garret, and the frame is the only thing about it that has been touched by the touch of time.

Four experiences, perhaps, is like ours, and teaches you that the gnawing molars of time are at work on the antique, but the imagination of the apostle of domestic architecture must not be weighed by cold, hard truths, nor embarrassed by facts.

Write on, then, oh woman, reckless of results, and sing your siren song!

Write on, while the glamor still rests upon the hilltops of matrimony, and the soft blushes to the valleys of scepticism and unbelief. Write if you have dragged your conclusions and administered henbane to Nemesis. But fancy not that there will be no day of reckoning and no hellfire.

LOUISA PHILLIPS.

Love's Season.

From Lippincott's.

In ad sweet days when hectic flushes burn red on maple and sumac leaf.

When sorrowful winds will through the trees, and all things whisper of loss and grief.

Oh, Nature! think that I love you best, to watch the blossom from Nature's breast.

And yet when Winter, that tyrant master, has buried Autumn in walls of snow.

WILL WOMEN DRESS LIKE THIS?

A committee of the National Council of Women, after two years' consideration of the question of women's dress, suggest that the Syrian dress, the gymnasium costume, and an American design of a short-skirted gown with leggings offer the greatest freedom of limb and outline, and are a good basis from which to work in seeking a comfortable garment for the sex. "The outside wrap," they say, "should be loose enough to permit unstrained motion to every member of the body."



The Modified Syrian. A pattern is given of a Syrian skirt partly made. The design comes from England. A is the front or back, with the gore cut. The line above A fits around the waist just above the hips. B is an inverted gore, to be sewed in inside the seam of the leg. The waist may be of any loose or full style preferred, with or without a jacket. The skirt is dual at the bottom, which the report says, is "fact scarcely visible while standing." The directions for making it are given in these words:

The usual fullness calls for two breadths of double-width material or four of medium single width. For the length, measure from under the heel to the usual waist line. The divisions begin just under the knees, narrow gowns (about nine inches wide) being inserted in the inside seams, with their wide ends uppermost and joined.

Whether or not the skirt fall directly in front and fuller behind—more scant over the hips. There may be a pocket in each side in front of the hips. If used as a skirt to button to a shirt-waist only one opening in the back is needed on one side back of the hip.

If made in one piece with the waist (either by carrying the front of the skirt to the shoulder without cutting at the waist, or by sewing waist and skirt together) the skirt should open by two short plaquets. In the fullness at the back, with a short band between bottom to the waist. In front it may open at one side or by a short plaquet in the front fullness.



The American Costume. Soft, light-weight material is suitable for this skirt. When made to wear under a dress less fullness may be used.

An outer garment to wear over a scant Syrian skirt may be something like the Russian blouse, made longer, an easy-fitting Russian gown or something suggested by graceful ulster or sleeved cloak patterns.

The modified Syrian has the division beginning about ten inches below the waist. In walking this division is simply hinted at, not defined.

The gymnasium costume is suggested for housework and for women engaged in active occupation. On slender figures it is beautiful.

FOR FANCY-DRESS BALLS.

These Costumes Will Also Be Effective in Amateur Theatricals.

The following suggestions are given for becoming and effective costumes for fancy dress balls:

Let the queenly woman appear as a Tudor Court lady. Her dress must be a regal creation. A good combination of color is pale pink, embroidered in gold, combined with dark claret-color velvet. Have the front of the skirt in pink satin, outlined with a scroll work in gold. The low-cut pointed bodice should be of the claret velvet. The collar is the most effective feature of the costume; it can hardly be too faring or too high. It looks well, if made of sheer muslin, lined, embroidered in gold thread. The sleeves of pink satin are very full and box-pleated. With the costume is worn a velvet hat with a feather aigrette and a fetching short cape lined with some glistening gold material.

An exquisite costume for "The Old-Time Beauty" is in pale pink and blue striped silk. The neck is cut square and low and is finished with a wide ruff of lace. The bodice comes to a decided point and there is a lace stomacher covered with a lattice-work of ribbon. The slight girl will look well in the bunched-up paniers and the grotesque patches are in pleasing contrast to her complexion. A hat of gold-colored velvet which is slashed in a way to reveal the lace underneath of black chiffon. The jacket is pretty to look at. It should be worn over a fitted waist of black or yellow silk.

A Pretty Negligé Fancy for a Slender Woman.

Here is a negligé tea-jacket which is an oddity designed exclusively for the slender, willow woman. It is fashioned of black chiffon, accordion plaited, and hangs straight from a yoke of gold passementerie.

is extended into a point which fastens under the collar.

As for morning gowns, the skirt wases fuller and stiffer with every passing week. Skirts now range from four to six yards in width. A really charming afternoon gown is of blue whispard. The skirt is fully six yards in width and is trimmed with three longitudinal rows of dark brown serpentine braid, with an edge of bead passementerie. The round waist is buttoned at one side by three large buttons and has a wide rolling collar over braid and passementerie.

The sleeves are decidedly new, being very full and gathered some distance above the arm and are finished with three longitudinal rows of black, jet trimming.

A gown which is eminently suitable for spring street wear is of black velvet, with perfectly plain full skirt and a bodice opening with wide revers from vest skirt diagonally with lines of black, jet trimming.

Confirmation Seize at the Glimpse. \$2.50 to \$3.00, all the latest styles, trimmed, clay worned, cutters, diagonals, narrow and wide waist, etc. Our competitors are selling the same goods from \$5 to \$10. Glens, 701-713 Franklin avenue.

PARTY DRESSES FOR CHILDREN.

Rare Are Two That Are Sure to Make the Wearer Happy.

There is one dress, and only one, among the wardrobe of a small girl that she is apt to view with favor. This she alludes to in tones of awe as her party dress. It hangs up in the closet, covered with a sheet, and she delights in drawing this ghostly covering apart and peering in at her treasure. The dainty, ruffy dress suggestive of candy and all the good things which go to make up a party.

For a very young girl white is always correct. A dainty little gown is of white silk mull. The dress is all in one with a deep yoke and an exquisite rounce of embroidery around the bottom of the skirt. The sleeves are full and decidedly puffed. The dress hangs lightly over a foundation slip of white silk.

For the young girl whose party extends as late as 10 o'clock nothing is much prettier for the dress to grace this occasion than dotted gauze or chiffon. A French dress of this material is of pale pink gauze partially covered with blue silk dots. An Empire waist has pale pink ribbon in the waist, and a full rouching of the ribbon finishes the skirt. With this dainty costume a large bunch of forget-me-nots or pink roses is carried.

AN 1890 BODICE.

It is Made of Magenta Uncut Velvet and Worn With a Sash.

Let the woman who has a fondness for quaint and picturesque wearing apparel purchase an 1890 evening bodice of magenta uncut velvet fashioned with the sloping



shoulders and cut décolleté. The bodice is tight-fitting, with two straps of black velvet coming from each shoulder and fastened at the center of the waist by an antique gold buckle. A sash of black velvet may encircle the waist, while a brooch of narrow loops of black velvet ribbon is caught at the center with a smaller gold buckle. A strap which comes from the shoulder fastens the bodice.

The sleeve is a short, ballooning magenta velvet. It is the key with this bodice to dress the hostess a huge fan of feathers.

SPRING GOWNS AND

The Crinoline Advances and Holds Its Own.

The latest indications are that coats will not exceed or even equal in length of the average coat of the past winter. These, in most cases, being what is called "three-quarter length" and have reached nearly if not quite to the knees.



Spring coats can more properly be called jackets, but in other respects they will retain many of the features of the exceedingly becoming winter styles. A green cloth coat, for example, has the same pointed collar which have become familiar this year and it still keeps the eminently desirable little cape of plain velvet, the color in this case being heliotrope. Another new jacket is a modification of the old blazer, for instead of meeting at the bust, one side

is extended into a point which fastens under the collar.

As for morning gowns, the skirt wases fuller and stiffer with every passing week. Skirts now range from four to six yards in width. A really charming afternoon gown is of blue whispard. The skirt is fully six yards in width and is trimmed with three longitudinal rows of dark brown serpentine braid, with an edge of bead passementerie. The round waist is buttoned at one side by three large buttons and has a wide rolling collar over braid and passementerie.

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NYE IN CALIFORNIA

HE BOARS AT LARGES IN ITS LUXURIOUS ORANGE GROVES.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
AMONG THE ORANGES AND LEMONS.
The contrast between Maine and Southern California as rival winter resorts is very great. Here the orange is picked during the entire year, and it is estimated that enough oranges fall off and are plowed under as fertilizers each year to supply the new state of Wyoming completely the year round.

It is estimated that established orange orchards of a good quality yield 10 per cent on the investment. Of course poor brands of oranges, just like the chosen orchards of poor, miserable apples, yield much less. A young orchard not only does this after it is bearing, but increases very greatly in value each year. This information I get from old and tried friends and not from agents.



Eating Sixteen Large Oranges.

The banana grows in Southern California, but would rather not. It was induced to try this country by the tarantula, which flourishes here and loves to dust off one's coat with its hairy legs. An amateur Cleopatra here used the tarantula with great effect in taking her own life in the closing scene, but the bite of the tarantula involved so much exert dancing and calisthenics that the scenic effect was good and did much to revive "Cleopatra" on the coast.

As I write this it is raining great big invoices of Eastern rain of the west kind, and yet a hospitable man has his open victoria at the door for me to go riding for the purpose of adding to my collection of scenery.

Hospitality is one of the best products of the human heart, and there is no danger of overproduction, but I am so thoroughly soaked with scenery from the Natural Bridge in Virginia to the Golden Gate that when any one says scenery to me, I writhe. Orange orchards are rare and beautiful sights, but when I can sit in this warm room, warmed about a big coal fire and see miles of them from the window, why should I put on my fur overcoat and a mackintosh in order to freeze and cry out with assumed delight every half mile or so while I gradually get fonder of the lungs?

Everything grows here that one can well ask for except hard wood and coal. Coal here mostly comes from British Columbia and Australia.

The seasons of the year here don't know enough to come in when it rains. As a well known San Francisco poet and chiropractist so truly and sweetly describes it:
"The place where it's always afternoon."

of which the savants tell us are ing, summer, autumn and winter are not used here at all. You calendar in order to know Christmas or the Fourth of July, see grow in great big masses out there a bearish rain of the west kind, and yet a hospitable man has his open victoria at the door for me to go riding for the purpose of adding to my collection of scenery.

An entire orchard of oranges in bearing has been taken up bodily, and with the trees carefully boxed and the roots and soil complete will be reproduced at Chicago. That is only a little pointer on the style of enterprise that will crop out wherever California's name appears.

I compare this with North Carolina because one of the fair officials from North Carolina has spoken to me several times about her utter negligence in regard to the matter and the sorrowful display as it will appear when compared with other states, should this reminder be the means of arousing a sickly ambition I am content.

North Carolina beats the world on apples, and the pomegranate ink grown there is redder than any I have ever before encountered. As the poet so truly and so graphically goes on to state:

Oh, how I love to write upon the hotel letterhead And chase a thought with nimble, trenchant pen. To squeeze the berry of the pomegranate judiciously And jerk with joy a daisy from the pen.

Oh, what a glorious thing is thought, And what a joy to make a nation think!

In using the above and quoting from my self I give utterance to a sentiment that every one has experienced.

The Coronado Beach Hotel, near San Diego, is about the largest hotel at which I ever put up so much as I did when I came away from



In an Orange Orchard.

the place. The surf is heard beating with a low San Diego boom against the beach. This boom costs one \$3 per day. Food, lodging and boom each \$2. Still that is cheap for a boom.

I remained three-quarters of a day at the San Diego hotel and then resumed work. I hate to be idle. The Coronado cost a very large sum of money, but did not pay, so a creditor bought it for \$100,000, and while he was thinking what he would do with it was offered \$1,000,000. He accepted it at once, as he already had another hotel.

It was full when I was there at living rates, say \$5 to \$6 per day. The court-yard contains slightly more than 100,000 oranges, which is very valuable, as people are constantly setting up in the neighborhood—if they can. The dining-room is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner at a sideboard, thence running 8 poles 2 chains and 8 links to a palm tree; thence south 11 poles 2 chains and 4 links to a fireplace; thence west 47 degrees 8 poles 2 chains and 2 links; thence north 10 poles 1 chain 5 links to place of beginning.

Invalids are admitted if they will agree not to die in the house. In one room under the bell push, the following statement was made:

"Basis need not ring for water, as a good spring will be found in the bed."

The way to find the Coronado Hotel on land, in San Diego is to look first for the Opera-house, where we appear. The following is a drawing of it from memory:

Inquire there and you will be shown the Coronado, which you will recognize by the rates which come into view long before the hotel is reached.

Carriage hire and Mount Hood are the two highest things on the coast aside from that. San Diego County is larger than Massachusetts, but not so thickly populated. It is a balm for the consumptive if he will be a little careful about taking cold. The climate and day are so soft and equable that most every consumptive has a nice big palm over his grave.

This statement is not intended to reflect on the climate. Many consumptives come here and live as long as they care to. Still it is a lovely spot.

At Riverside I met my old friend W. J. McIntyre. Years ago he was the agent of the government at the seal islands. He said there with his family for years among the Aleut Indians and studied the whole seal industry. He made a long and careful report showing how the government might, with a thorough, careful supervision, kill 100,000 seals per year and not damage the plant. This report took all his spare time while there. He returned in fur garments, he and his wife and little girl, and with a head of walrus that people came hundreds of miles to see.

The New York press was eager to get some of the matter contained in his report, but he said, "No, it belongs to the government." So, although he was not rich, he was loyal. He took the report to his chief and offered it to him.

The chief, who is now no more, having been ere this judged for his crookedness, said laughingly to Capt. McIntyre: "When the government wants a report from you, it will signify it. Good morning." Capt. McIntyre, who was redheaded then and did not know that Cabinet officers sometimes stood in with a seal killing syndicate, threw the carefully prepared document in the grate and began the practice of law. His advice would, if followed, have saved all Behring Sea trouble.

A represents the auditorium. B procession. C dress-room. D people exit entering.

He has been rewarded, and I am glad to see that things are going his way. Honesty is not always fatal to prosperity. California is noted for its roads and streets. I took a twelve-mile ride the other day without fatigue, ate sixteen large navel oranges and picked out a good orange grove for my wife. Orange groves are worth from \$700 to \$1,100 per acre, according to the age of the trees and the quality or variety of the fruit. Ten acres or twenty is the size of the average orchard. A man can be hired reasonably to take care of the trees and attend to the marketing. I took half an acre.

I got a good man who promised to take care of it at a reasonable price per year and not eat any without consulting me at New York. I thought of this plan myself and will introduce it into California.

The Pacific Ocean reminds me very much of the Atlantic and evidently belongs to the same family. It contains salt, seaweed and the Sandwich Islands.

The people of California are, after all, the best lot of the whole country. The cream of the ambition, kindness, industry and thrift of the older states is here. It explains why you sometimes strike an old deserted village in the far East, where only the old or incapacitated are to be met with. The young are here.

Booms may come, and booms may go, but California will go on forever.

Bill Nye

P. S.—Thanks are hereby extended to Mr. Isaac W. Lord, who attended our performance in San Bernardino, and laughed heartily during the evening.

POET AND HUMORIST.

The Latter Always Has the Best of the Spring Verse Grinder.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
From Hood, in one of his "Waiting and Oddities," imagines good old James (Thomson), with a cold in his head, singing the lines:

Cub, gentle spring, ethereal blissness, cub, and so on. Thomson was, in fact, the first of the spring poets, and in that capacity he was treated with a degree of respect that has not been accorded to any of his followers. Poets are funny enough at the best, if we are to believe the paragraphs, but to be a spring poet is to be an incorporated jest, a peripatetic butt. Whether the spring poet was ever the ubiquitous, inconsistent, all-pervading bore that he is represented to be in the comic papers may be doubted. One thing is certain—that he has been laughed out of actual existence, and that at present he endures only as a pleasant figment in the mind of the humorist—a peg to hang jokes upon.

A great deal of fun has been made of the classic sentence that poets are born, not made. It has been suggested that this is lucky for the poet. If the populace caught him in the act of making himself, there would be an injunction served on him so quick that it would make his head swim. Nevertheless, the fact ought not to be dwelt on too insistently or it might discourage matrimony. The prospective wife and mother ought to be soothed by the information that other people besides poets are born, even though the blatant self-assertiveness of the proverb might seem to indicate that the other people are made.

The humorist, for example, must have taken the proverb in this sense when he asked the contributor who had just handed in a poem, "were you born?" replied the other, with some hesitancy.

Your contribution is accepted," said the editor.

But editors rarely put such simple and touching faith in popular sayings. Another humorist calls up the picture of another editorial sanctum. The long-haired caller is very indignant.

"Poets are born, sir," he says to the eminently practical editor.

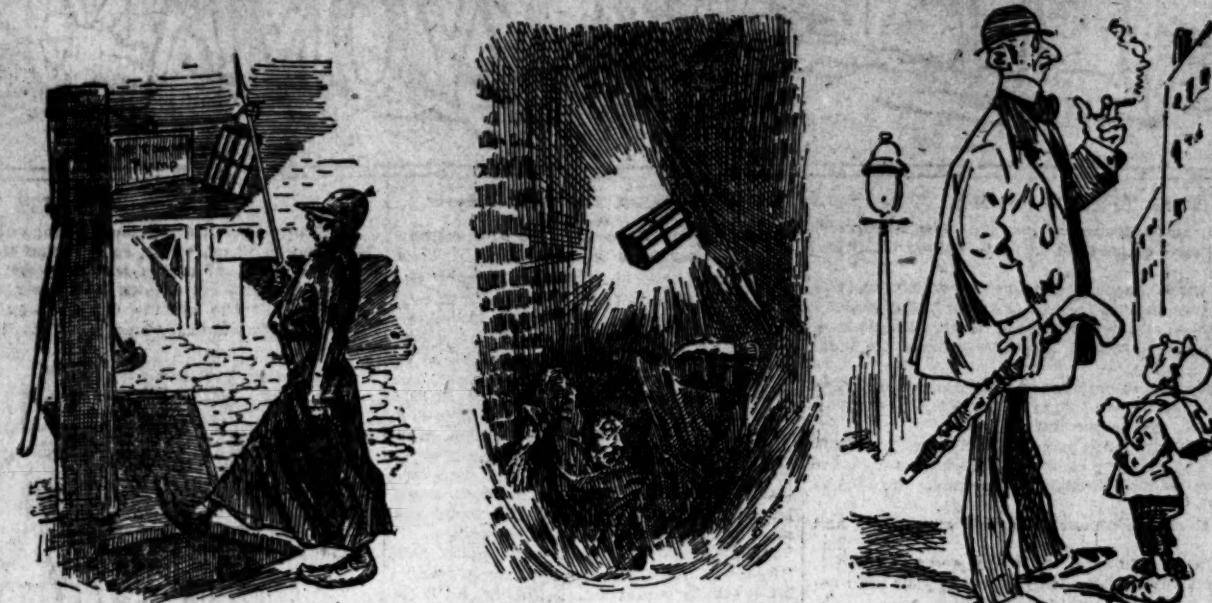
"Of course they are," responds the editor suavely. "You didn't imagine I thought they were hatched, did you?"

"I mean, sir, they are born; born, sir, do you understand?"

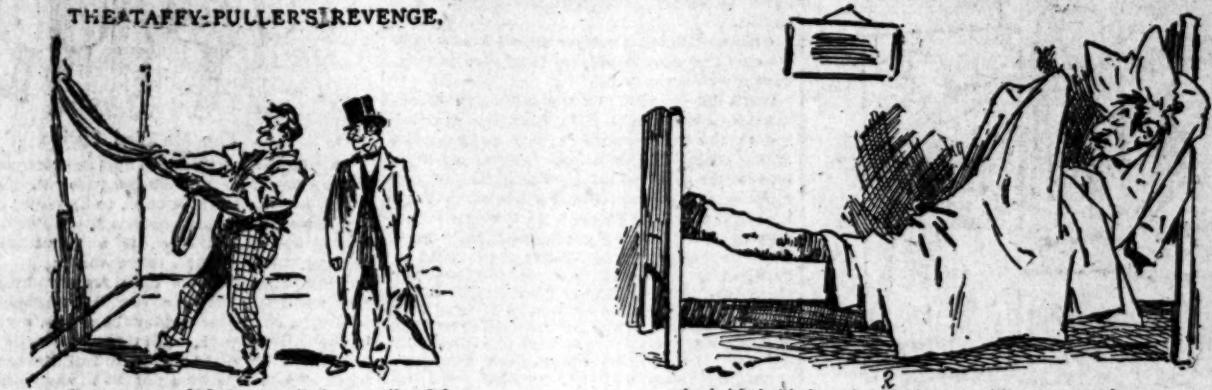
"No, sir, they are protection. The female poet fuses as badly as the male. A humorist (only humorists see these signs) once asked a

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

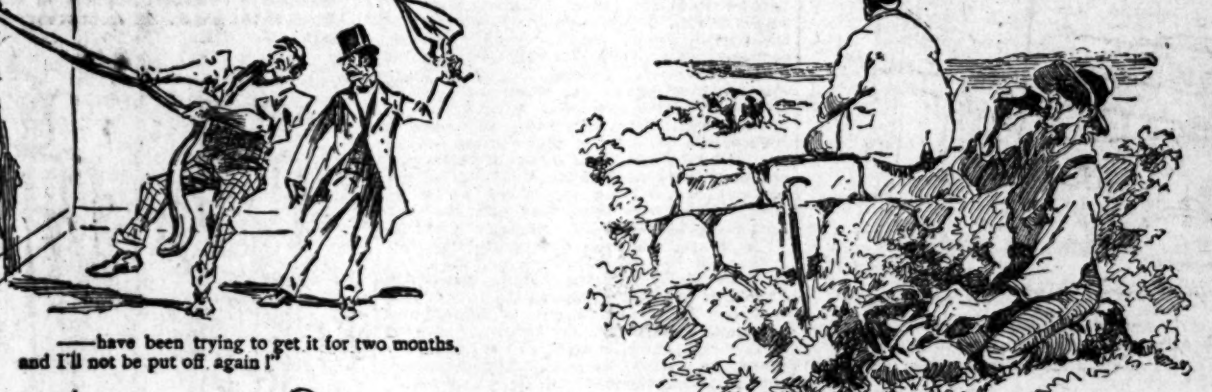
FUN AT A GLANCE.



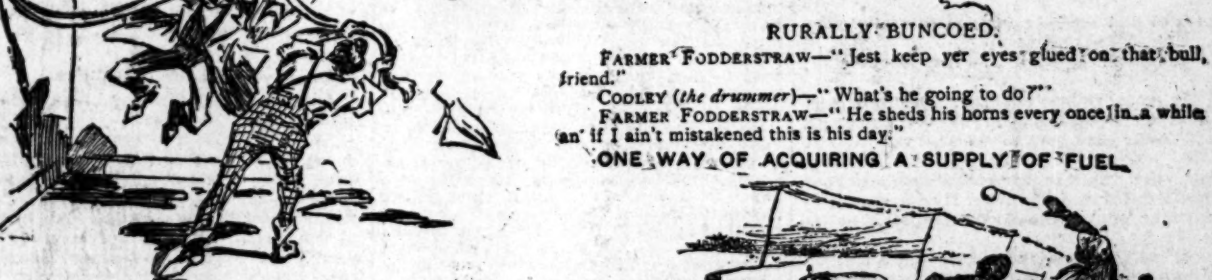
THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A FACT.
ANCIENT MIGHT-WATCH—Nine o'clock and a-half's well!
"Blamed if it ain't—"
OH, WHAT A DIFFERENCE!
This is the length of Mr. Long upon the street.



THEATRAFFY-PULLER'S REVENGE.
COLLECTOR—"I have called to collect that little bill and can't wait any longer. Here I—"
And this is his length in bed on a cold, wintry night.



—have been trying to get it for two months, and I'll not be put off again!



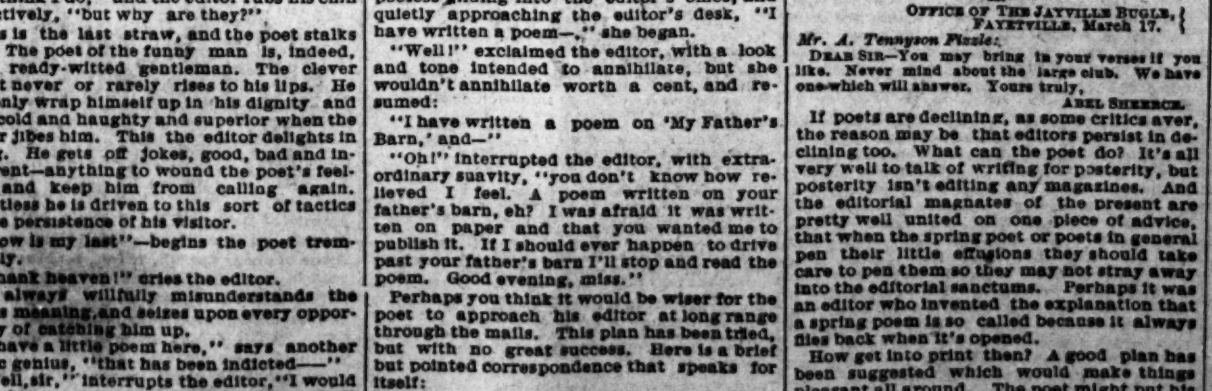
RURALLY-BUNCOED.
FARMER FODDERSTRAW—"Jest keep yer eyes glued on that bull, friend."
COOLEY (the drummer)—"What's he going to do?"
FARMER FODDERSTRAW—"He sheds his horns every once in a while, an' if I ain't mistaken this is his day."



ONE WAY OF ACQUIRING A SUPPLY OF FUEL.



TASTY-FULLER—What's that you say?
—that? Eh?



Good Things in "Puck," "Judge" and Other Humorous Weeklies Reproduced for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Readers

"I think I do," and the editor rubs his chin reflectively, "but why are they?"
This is the last straw, and the poet stalks out. The poet of the funny man is, indeed, not a ready-witted gentleman. The clever retort never or rarely rises to his lips. He can only wrap himself up in his dignity and look cold and haughty and superior when the editor jibes him. This the editor delights in doing. He gets off jokes, good, bad and indifferent—anything to wound the poet's feelings and keep him from calling again. Doubtless he is driven to this sort of tactics by the persistence of his visitor.

"How is my last?" begins the poet tremulously.
"Thank heaven!" cries the editor.
He always willfully misunderstands the poet's meaning, and seizes upon every opportunity of making him up.

"I have a little poem here," says another poetic genius, "that has been indicted."
"Well, sir," interrupts the editor, "I would be glad to see it convicted, but I can't try it." In the same vein is the editorial reply to the poetic query, "How much ought I to get for that poem?"

Editor—"You ought to get about fifteen years."
Nor is sex any protection. The female poet fuses as badly as the male. A humorist (only humorists see these signs) once asked a

THE PLACE-HUNTER.

HE THAT HAD HIS GAZE POSSESSED ALL POWERS AND VIRTUES.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—When the horrible, torturing hunger and thirst for office comes upon the average American citizen he looks over the Administration menu, the blue book, and picks out the particular dainty which his appetite craves. In most cases he selects the most expensive viand upon the bill. After gazing awhile over his selection he marks off a few less choice official dishes to fall back upon in case his order cannot be filled.

The other day a Southern Congressman was approached by a colored constituent who showed his indorsements and said he wanted to be Librarian of Congress.

"But, Mr. Plunkson," said the Congress-

man, "the Librarian must be a man of good education."

"Dat's all right," replied Plunkson. "I don't speak to git de Librarian, sah; I only want to be messenger, but I aims high to shoot low, sah."

This, I have found, is the attitude of nearly every office seeker here. Beyond securing some letters from influential neighbors and enlisting the aid of the Congressman or Senator from his district, the office seeker rarely considers the qualifications necessary for the pursuit of an office. He never gives a thought to his qualifications for the office—that he is too assured of to consider for a moment. Yet my own observations during the past

week have made me confident that he needs more varied abilities in this pursuit than in almost any other. The Indian on the trail, the astronomer in search of a 22-caliber comet, or the man looking for a woman's pocket, has no more arduous task and no greater need of all his senses than the man who conceives himself fit for and deserving of a position under the Government.

He Needs Large, Strong Hands.

Week have made me confident that he needs more varied abilities in this pursuit than in almost any other. The Indian on the trail, the astronomer in search of a 22-caliber comet, or the man looking for a woman's pocket, has no more arduous task and no greater need of all his senses than the man who conceives himself fit for and deserving of a position under the Government.

He Must Always Have a Pleasant Smile.

Illustration. Those who induced Col. Tracey to take this position realized his eminent fitness as well as remembered the admirable manner in which he conducted the work of the Democratic headquarters in Fifth avenue last summer, where, when the thermometer climbed up to 88 deg., he never removed his coat nor smoked a cigar during office hours.

Both of these selections by the President are quoted as exceptions to the rule I have

set down. They illustrate the truth of my remarks, and the fact that a man sitting in an obscure, ill-ventilated, dark court-room in Missouri serving dispossessing warrants, or another doing early spring ploughing in Illinois may be appointed to something, does not obviate the statement that you must hasten or get left. Too much dependence is often placed on the fact of there being 10,000 offices at the President's disposition. You may think it quite likely that you will secure at least one of them in the draw, but you must remember that there are 8,000,000 people, and the chances are against you. As a matter of fact, counting up the number of applicants, the price of railroad fares, hotel and wash bills, restaurant charges, and the other expenses which are on a scale that makes straitened look cheap and sick, the office-seeker who is not wealthy would do better at home and leave such seeking to the tabernacles of Mary and who can walk in here and do their thing and get home in time for supper.

WALK HEDGECOCK.

He Must See Lament.

Here where the air is full of the harsh sound of the filing of applications one notices that the men who want to hold down office chairs for the next four years seem to think the business can be conducted in the same way as the other attempts in which they have failed. This is an error. Office-hunting calls into use all the resources of the human mind and body when properly followed. Even as a man who goes fishing without bait or bottle he who sits around the hotel, lying about his chances and thinking that his little stack of indorsements and his smoothly filed application are working for him.

Aside from possessing the virtues of patience, humility, hopefulness, resignation, trustfulness, perception, courage, self-reliance, memory, good humor, adaptability and all the other attributes which are mapped out on the phrenological chart, he must have also money enough to pay his board and wash bills, strength of body and sharp good clothes, a large seven-by-nine white, a portable and impressive presence and gall. With these essentials and an ability to make friends and keep them, without lending them money, he may begin to seek the elusive public trust.

THE WORLD ALMANAC.

A few of them yet on hand. For sale at the counting-room of this paper. Price, 3 cents; by mail, 5 cents, postage prepaid.

A. THOMPSON FIELD.

He Must See Lament.

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